

1346

Charles (IV) son of John of Bohemia
elected King of the Romans.

John is killed at battle of CRECY,
fighting as ally of France.

1346

David II of Scotland (1324 - 71)
spent eleven years in Edward III's
hands after his defeat at
Neville's Cross in 1346. The proposed
union of the two Kingdoms
under Edward III had David's
assent but was rejected
by Scotland.

1346

The Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
devastated Russia.

It was borne westward
from the Black Sea by Genoese
seamen who came to Messina
in Oct, 1347

1346

(1293-1350) PHILIP VI

King of France (1328-1350)

First King of the House of VALOIS. The son of Charles of Valois, younger brother of Philip IV. His right to the throne was disputed by Edward III of England, who claimed it through his mother.

This involved France in the Hundred Years War. He wiped out the disgrace of COUSTRAI by defeating the Flemish at Cassels (1328)

The Hundred years War began in 1337. The French fleet was destroyed off SLUIS in 1340 Philip was extravagant and the States-General declared in 1338 that their consent was necessary before the imposition of Taxes. In 1346 Edward won CRECY and by the intervention of the Pope a peace was made in 1347. The BLACK DEATH broke out in the same yr. (1347). Philip's extravagance knew no bounds and the country was greatly oppressed.

1346

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(1312-1377) EDWARD III

King of England (1327-1377). Son and successor of Edward II. His mother and Montagu ruled until 1330 when Edward seized Montagu and put him to death and imprisoned his mother, Queen Isabella. The Scots were defeated at HALLOW HILL (1333). The Hundred Years War began in 1337. Edward III claimed the throne of France through descent from his mother Isabella, daughter of

Philip the Fair whose sons were all dead.
The French pleaded the SALIC LAW and war
began. The French were defeated at CRECY
(1346) where Edward the Black Prince showed
remarkable bravery. CALAIS was reduced
by the English and a 9 month truce concluded.
In England, the Scots were defeated at
NEVILLE'S CROSS (1346) and David II taken
prisoner. In 1356 at POITIEERS, the English
under the Black Prince defeated the French
and King John of France was taken
prisoner.

Aug 26, 1346

Battle of CRECY

English longbows won
victory for King Edward III
over French crossbows of
King Philip VI of France
during the Hundred Years War

1346

Russia

NOVGOROD is at the height of its
commercial importance.

1346

England

Battle of CRÉCY.

1346

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CRECY

Small town in France, in the department of the SOMME, where a brilliant victory was gained (1346) by Edward III, of England with 35,000 soldiers over 75,000 French soldiers under Philip VI. Great numbers of the French nobility were killed. King John - the blind king of Bohemia, was so overcome by the utter rout that

he had 3 knights interlace his bridle
with theirs and rode to "strike a blow,"
being killed with eleven other princes
of Bohemia. In all 30,000 of the French
Army perished. The Black Prince, so
called from the color of his armor, greatly
distinguished himself for England, winning
his spurs and knighthood; the crest of the
slain King of Bohemia, three ostrich feathers
with the motto "Ich Dien" (I serve)
was adopted in memory of the victory
& has since been the crest of the Prince of
Wales. In this battle it is claimed that
gunpowder first propelled an offensive missile.

Aug. 1346

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During Hundred Years War,
Edward III, of England laid siege
to Calais in northern France.

Six burgesses offered their lives
as ransom for the City.

Aug 4, 1347 - Upon its surrender
to English, their lives were
spared by the Queen.

1346-1353

The Black Death reduced
population of Europe by
one-third.

1346

The bubonic plague first
appeared in the Crimea and
spread by ship to Italy
and then to the west

1346-1350

THE BLACK DEATH (BUBONIC PLAGUE)

It had already killed thousands and thousands in the East. In 18 months it reached the mainland of Europe carried along with Eastern goods to Italian ports, raging first through Italy, then France & Germany. Many people left their families, their homes & their possessions & fled to the country. Boccaccio wrote, "Between March & ensuing July upwards of 100,000

human beings lost their lives.

1346-1348

The Black Death